

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.



BRISTOL ART GALLERY
AND
MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

GUIDE
TO THE
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

BY
RICHARD QUICK,
Superintendent.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.



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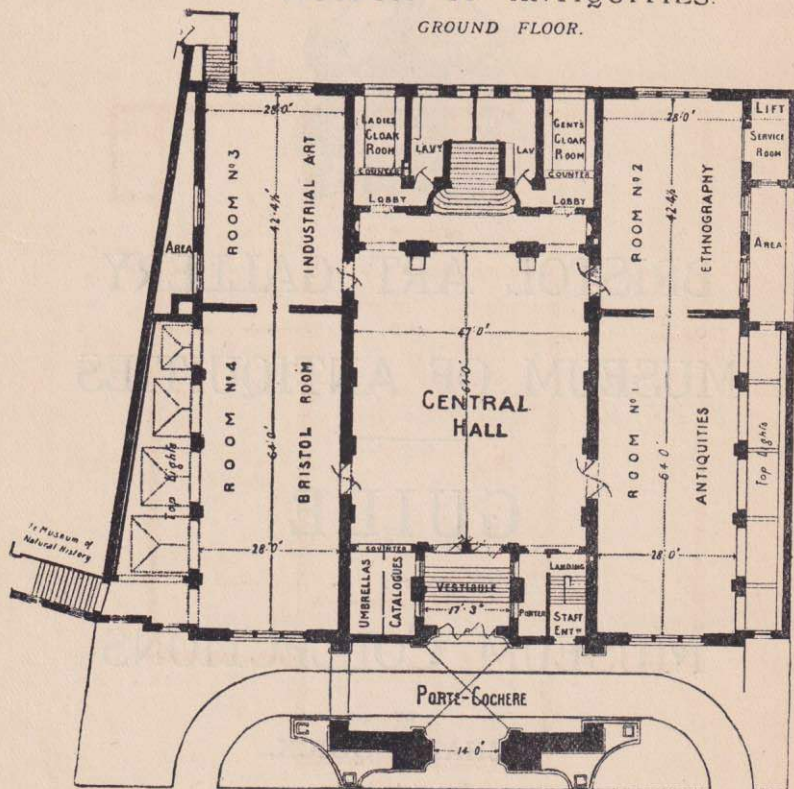
BY
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BRISTOL:
J. W. ARROWSMITH, 11 QUAY STREET.

1909.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

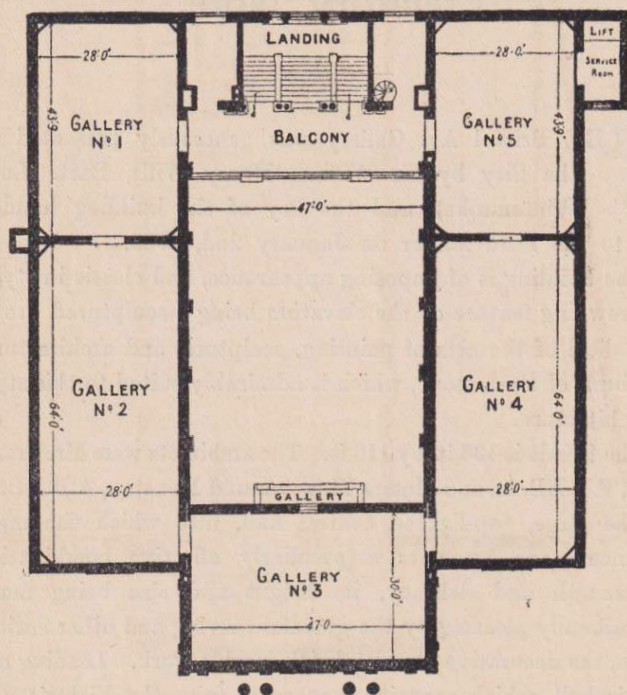
GROUND FLOOR.



PLANS OF THE

PICTURE GALLERIES.

FIRST FLOOR.



BRISTOL ART GALLERY.

Prefatory Note.

THE Bristol Art Gallery was generously presented to the City by Sir William Henry Wills, Bart. (Lord Winterstoke), and the key of the building handed over to the Lord Mayor on January 2nd, 1905.

The building is of imposing appearance, and classic in style, the crowning feature of the elevation being a sculptured group symbolical of the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is built of Bath stone, which is admirably suited to this style of architecture.

The façade is 136 ft. by 112 ft. The architects were Mr. Frank Wills, F.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Houston and Houston, A.R.I.B.A.

The large, top-lighted central hall, into which the main entrance leads, presents a peculiarly effective combination of strength and delicacy, its height and size being made exceptionally pleasing by the graceful carving and other enrichments, the decorative glass and rich marble work. Leading out of this hall, which contains loan cases from the Victoria and Albert Museum, on the ground floor are four Museum Rooms, and over these, on the first floor, are corresponding rooms, forming four of the five picture galleries, the other gallery being above the arched entrance; all the galleries communicate by means of handsome doorways.

A balcony, or mezzanine gallery, runs round the Central Hall, and leads to the tea room, committee room, print room, and superintendent's room.

The steps throughout are of white veined marble. The doors, seats, counters, and all internal woodwork are of polished American walnut, and the handles, &c., are of antique bronze.

The whole of the ground-floor level is of mosaic work, and the floors of the picture galleries are of oak parquetry. The entire building is lighted with electric light.

In panels on the West wall of the Central Hall are carved the following names: ROMNEY, HOLBEIN, REYNOLDS, MURILLO and RUBENS; and on the East wall: TURNER, VANDYCK, GAINSBOROUGH, WATTEAU and TITIAN.

In gallery III. is a bronze tablet recording the gift of the building by Lord Winterstoke to his native city.

The Art Gallery was officially opened by Prof. Sir Hubert von Herkomer, C.V.O., R.A., on February 15th, 1905.

Here their Majesties the King and Queen were entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Edward Burnet James, on the occasion of their visit to open the Royal Edward Dock, July 9th, 1908.

Bristol Museum of Antiquities.

GUIDE TO THE COLLECTIONS.

CENTRAL HALL.

In the **Central Hall** will be seen the **Collection of Statuary**, a complete account of which will be found in the Catalogue of Permanent Pictures, &c.

In four cases are exhibited the loans from the Victoria and Albert Museum, and other cases are devoted to the Wynn Penny collection of table glass, the Colonel Raikes collection of Burmese silver-ware, the Colonel Hume Siamese silver-gilt tea service, Burmese gold order of the Salway and gold cup, Afghan silver cup and salver, reproductions of Pre-Mycenæan gold cups, also silver cups and trophies from the Bristol Territorials; and in a case near Baily's "Eve at the Fountain," will be found a very fine and rare specimen of ancient Greek art, an "askos" vase in terra-cotta, ornamented with winged figures and horses, from a tomb at Canossa, South Italy.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE MUSEUM.

The Museum devoted to **Antiquities** is arranged on the ground floor as follows: On the right or East—No. 1, Antiquities Room; No. 2, Ethnographical Room. On the left or West—No. 3, Industrial Art Room; No. 4, Bristol Room, with objects illustrating the history, past social life, and manufactures of the city.

I.—ANTIQUITIES ROOM.

Prehistoric Archæology (Greek *archæologia*, “Antiquarian lore,” from *archaios*, ancient, and *logia*, discourse).—**Table-Cases 1—3.**

The earliest evidences of human handiwork are stone implements. The oldest of these date back to many thousands of years before our era. The **Stone Age** comprises three periods; the Eolithic (Dawn of the Stone Age), the Palæolithic (Old Stone Age—of roughly chipped implements), and the Neolithic (New Stone Age—of finely chipped and polished implements). The specimens are from various localities, and include a collection of Neolithic implements from Denmark, also specimens from Egypt, India, America and the West Indies.

In **Table-Case 1** is a collection of casts of carvings on bones and antlers (the earliest evidences of pictorial art) from the French caves. Note a portion of a mammoth tusk, on which is scratched a mammoth itself. Also sculptures and outlines of horses, reindeer, and other animals, and barbed fishing spears.

Many interesting local finds are in **Table-Case 2**, where also will be found the antiquities from ancient lake dwellings on Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, including objects of the **Neolithic** stone period.

The Bronze Age. Table-Case 3.—In course of time copper implements replaced those of stone in some countries, subsequently bronze (a mixture of copper and tin) superseded copper, and still later iron replaced bronze. The Bronze Age is represented by many fine specimens of daggers, bronze axe-heads, palstaves (some found at Coombe Dingle), and other specimens.

British Sepulchral Antiquities are arranged in **Wall-Cases 4—6.** They include **Sepulchral Urns**, in which the burnt bones are usually deposited; **Food Vessels**, smaller in size and of different proportions from the sepulchral urns, and mostly ornamented with impressed cord patterns or incised lines;

Drinking Cups, which are of a different shape from the latter, much thinner, and generally highly ornamented; and **Incense Cups**, whose forms are extremely varied, and their name purely conjectural. The majority of these were found in Deverel Barrow, Dorset, in 1825, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., and presented by him to the Museum.

BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

On the East wall in the Annexe are arranged the three **Sculptured Slabs of Alabaster** which, with others now in the British Museum, were brought from Nimroud, the ancient city of Calah, about twenty miles south of Nineveh, by Sir Henry Rawlinson, in 1845. The slabs formed part of the palace of Ashur-nasir-Pal, King of Assyria, B.C. 885—860, the sculptured figures being partially covered with the "Standard" Inscription of that monarch, in cuneiform character, of which there is a framed translation.

Close to these, on a pedestal, is a replica of the original Assyrian "**Black Obelisk**," in the British Museum, of the time of Shalmaneser II., King of Assyria, B.C. 860—825 (son of Ashur-nasir-Pal), which also came from the palace at Nimroud. Also plaster casts of **Sculptured Panels** of Ashur-nasir-Pal and Ashur-bani-Pal (B.C. 668—626), depicting contemporary hunting scenes, &c., from the originals in the British Museum.

¶ In **Floor-Case D** are two interesting **Babylonian Bricks**, the one stamped with the name of Nebuchadnezzar II. (B.C. 604—562) and the other, dating from B.C. 2800, stamped with legend in archaic Babylonian characters, from Mugheir (Ur of the Chaldees). Also casts of other Babylonian tablets.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

In **Floor-Case A** is a series of **Pre-Dynastic Pottery** from Upper Egypt, the decorative designs on which, in dull red, are interesting. Also flint implements, slate writing-pallets, &c.

In **Floor-Case B** are a set of **Canopic Jars**, used to hold the viscera of the deceased, various statuettes and fragments of basalt and limestone figures, &c.

Of the smaller objects in this case it is necessary to mention the "ushabti" figures (or "answerers" to the bidding of the departed) of wood, terra-cotta and stone, of the XVIIIth Dynasty (B.C. 1700—1466), bronze and copper mirrors, wooden pillow or head-rest, dolls and figures of servants.

Floor-Case C is devoted, with the exception of a few clay vessels of the Ist Dynasty (B.C. 4400—4166), to three different types of Pre-Dynastic Pottery, *viz.* polished red, black-topped and wavy-handled pottery, from the cemeteries of El Amrah, Abydos and Hu, in Upper Egypt, dating from not later than B.C. 5000.

Floor-Case D contains a series of **Rough-Faced Pottery** and many vases, dishes, &c., in alabaster, breccia, limestone and basalt, the whole being still Pre-Dynastic. Also a few casts of Babylonian antiquities mentioned above.

Wall-Cases 1—3.—Here are exhibited various outer and inner **Mummy-Cases**. One of these and also the inner lid (belonging to the coffin on the top of the case) are rich in hieroglyphic inscription, the latter having been found recently by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir-el-Bahari.

Floor-Case F.—Here are seen a **Mummy** of an Egyptian priest of high rank, of the XXth Dynasty, partly unrolled to show the bandaging, and mummied crocodile, cat, and hawk, sacred to the Egyptians, also two jars, each of which contains a mummied ibis, another sacred bird.

There are also many inscribed **Stelæ** (funeral tablets) from various sites, and earthenware cones with hieroglyphic index to the tomb of the deceased, some woven textures and amulets from mummies of the Roman Period, and a false doorway in the early architectural style.

Floor-Case G.—The chief feature of interest is the series of **Egyptian Soul-houses**, arranged in evolutionary sequence. It

was the custom during the period between the IXth and the XIIth Dynasties (about B.C. 2000) for the Egyptians to place these terra-cotta models on the graves of the departed to afford shelter and refreshment for their souls or "Ka" in the spiritual world. The evolution of the more elaborate storied "houses," with furniture, staircases, &c., from the simple votive tray of offerings may be traced. The examples are a gift from the Egyptian Research Account, by whom they were found at Rifeh, in Upper Egypt, in 1907.

On the top shelf are bronze vessels, masons' mallets, "ushabti," and beneath various carved and inscribed limestone slabs.

Table-Case 4.—Here are exhibited the smaller objects, such as "ushabti" figures of porcelain, small bronze images of the gods, beads and beadwork, fragments of inscribed and coloured faience, amulets of porcelain, representing eyes, scarabs, rings and other symbolic objects, bronze arrow-heads, &c., scribe's pallet and rubber, and personal ornaments of different periods.

Underneath the south window close to this case is a colossal head, in red granite, of Seti I., from the ruins of the Temple of Bubastis (XIXth Dynasty).

In the Annexe will be seen a plaster cast of the famous **Rosetta Stone**, a comparison of the inscription on which in hieroglyphic, or sacred character of the priests, and Demotic, or everyday writing, of the Egyptians, with the relative Greek inscription, supplied the key to the interpretation of the ancient Egyptian language. The original stone was found by the French, in 1798, near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile.

There are also various inscribed and coloured limestone blocks, stelæ and fragments obtained mainly from Gizeh and Rifeh, in Upper Egypt, in 1907.

On the length of the West wall is a framed facsimile of the "**Papyrus of Ani**" in the British Museum, containing many of the chapters of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," and small fragments of original papyri.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

On the North and West walls are **Casts of Greek Sculptures from Aegina**, *viz.* the sculptured figures originally contained in the West Pediment of the Temple of Athenè, now in ruins, which stood on a commanding plateau in the north-east of the Island of Aegina, about twenty miles from Athens. The site was excavated in 1811 by a party of English and German explorers, and the sculptures discovered were purchased by the then Crown Prince of Bavaria. In 1817 they were lodged in the Glyptothek at Munich, where they still remain. These sculptures belong to the latest stage of archaic Greek Art (about B.C. 500), and are the most important works of that period extant.

Arranged on the West wall are **Casts of the Frieze of the Temple of Apollo Epicurios**, in Arcadia, Greece, about five miles from Phigaleia. In 1811 excavations were commenced by a party of explorers (including C. R. Cockerell, R.A.), who had just discovered the Temple of Athenè, at Aegina, and the sculptures found were removed, being purchased by the British Government in 1814 for the British Museum. The subjects of the frieze, whose date is about B.C. 430, were (1) Battle of Lapiths and Centaurs, and (2) Battle of Greeks and Amazons, the former occupying eleven of the slabs, and the latter the remaining twelve. The original arrangement of these slabs is unknown, except when, in one or two instances, the subject composition or finish of a slab provides a clue to the identification of its neighbour.

At the end of the Annexe is the Harding Collection of **Greek Sepulchral Vases**, found in 1846 at Hexamili, near Corinth.

On the East wall are three frames of electrotype reproductions and casts of ancient Greek, Phœnician and Roman coins, medallions, and engraved gems, in the British Museum.

The rare "**Askos**" **Vase** is mentioned in the Central Hall, where it occupies a prominent position.

In **Floor-Case E** are a fine series of **Etruscan Pottery**, various objects of painted pottery, jars and lachrymæ from Cyprus, &c.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Table-Case 3.—A portion of the case is devoted to Roman small objects from various localities. They include fibulæ, rings, domestic articles, fish-hooks, miscellaneous objects in bronze, a series of iron *styli*, or instruments for writing on wax tablets, &c., glass mosaic and coloured beads, and a few coins.

Table-Case 5 contains the CAPPER PASS Roman Collection of Antiquities from the lead mines at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, consisting of a fine series of fibulæ or brooches, rings, armlets, bells, ear-scoops, tweezers, hair-pins, horse furniture, keys, portions of locks, signets, and signet-rings, spoons, toys, counters for games of chance, leaden weights, coins, &c. Beneath are two pigs of lead, one weighing 182 pounds, and bearing the stamp of the Emperor Vespasian (about A.D. 70); the other, weighing 89 pounds, that of the Emperor Antoninus Pius (A.D. 139—161), from the alluvium of the River Frome, Wade Street.

In **Wall-Case 5** close by is a small case of **Roman Coins** of the Constantine period, from Bishop's Wood, near Ross, on the Wye.

Wall-Cases 5—6.—Here are shown some **Roman Bricks** from Caerleon and other places, two bearing the stamp of the 2nd and 6th Legions respectively, an interesting but fragmentary inscription from Camerton, a fine Roman funeral tablet, and a domestic altar. Also a few bowls of the blue-black "Upchurch" ware, some fragments of Samian and ordinary red pottery, and a series of the so-called Kimmeridge coal-money.

In the **Annexe** are part of a **Roman Incised Slab**, supposed to be a Christian tombstone of the 3rd Century, found at Sea Mills in 1873, a local antiquity of great interest, a portion of tessellated pavement from Withington, Glos., and a vase of arragonite made from a column of the Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, Hadrian's Mausoleum.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

Sword, Spear-head, and Knives, from Kidlington and Fordwells, Oxfordshire, and a reproduction of the Alfred Jewel.

II.—ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

This Room contains the Ethnographical Collection of objects from various parts of the world.

OCEANIA.

The collection from the black races of the Pacific, Australia and Melanesia are arranged in the **South Wall-Cases 14—21**; those from the brown races, Polynesia and Micronesia in the **West Wall-Cases 1—4**.

Wall-Cases 14—15. Australia.—Boomerangs and implements for throwing spears, &c., are characteristic weapons, also clubs, shields &c.

Wall-Cases 16—17. New Guinea.—Axes, clubs, tobacco-pipes of bamboo, ceremonial mask from Island of Arobb, Torres Straits.

Wall-Cases 18—19. Solomon Islands.—Clubs, spears, paddles.

Wall-Cases 20—21. New Caledonia and Fiji Islands.—A series of spears and clubs, pottery, specimens of tapa or native cloth, painted with designs in colour, *kava* or food bowl, &c. A small collection of tobacco pipes is shown here.

Wall-Cases 1—2. New Zealand.—On the centre shelf four preserved tattooed heads; below, cloaks of native flax, and one of apteryx feathers, carved boxes in which the chiefs kept their feather ornaments, nose-flute, fish-hooks, *merés* or hand clubs of stone, and stone axes, and a fine jade adze, also carved jade "*tiki*" (breast ornament), and two carved whale's bone "*tikis*."

A case here exhibits specimens illustrating the story of the fish-hook.

Wall-Case 3—4. Friendly and Society Islands.—Axes, clubs, tapa beaters, basket work, &c., also stone axes in elaborately carved wooden handles from Hervey Islands, weapons edged with shark's teeth from Kingsmill Islands, model of a house from Tonga, carved clubs from Marquesas Islands; above on the wall, spears, clubs, &c.

AFRICA.

Wall-Cases 5—6. South Africa.—Knives, daggers, personal beaded ornaments of the Kaffirs, dolls, tobacco pipes, calabashes, wooden pillows, snuff-boxes, spoons, and money cowries. On the walls, bows and arrows, spears and assegais.

Wall-Case 7. West Africa.—Three examples of the *handja* or native musical instrument, composed of pieces of hardwood, carved gourds, ivory bracelets, slave manacles, drums, &c. On the walls, two full-size canoes from the Bight of Benin.

AMERICA.

Wall-Case 8. South America.—Clubs, wooden pillows, ancient Peruvian pottery, jars of grotesque shapes, terra-cotta dolls, also women's beadwork from British Guiana.

Wall-Case 9—10. North America.—Esquimaux weapons, fish-spears, &c. North-American Indian beadwork, saddle and loin cloth, moccasins, &c.

Stone idols from Mexico. Carib stone implements from the West Indies. Aztec pottery from British Honduras, and flint and stone implements, &c., found and lent by Mr. Chicheley Price, also pottery and flint and obsidian implements from the same locality, found and lent by Dr. F. L. Davis (temporarily placed in **Cases 17 and 29**).

Table-Case 6. Mexico.—Contains the Breton Loan Collection of Antiquities from the sites of ancient towns of Mexico—specimens of pottery, obsidian flakes and implements, stone mortars, personal ornaments, &c., and the remainder of this collection in a **Case** adjoining.

ASIA.

Wall-Cases 11—12 contain weapons from **India**, also **Tibetan** carved wooden prayer blocks, with impression from them. Palm-leaf books, with the *styli* used in scratching the characters, from Burma and Ceylon. Sanskrit MSS., chowries or fly-whisks, carvings, pottery, bracelets and bangles, &c. Model of the Taj Mahal at Agra.

Floor-Case H. Tibet and Nepal.—A portion of the Paul Loan Collection of arms, also a few bronzes from Japan.

Wall-Cases 22—27. Burma.—Colonel Raikes Loan Collection of carvings, figures, gongs, pottery, figures of Buddha, &c.

Large Floor-Case P contains a fine Buddhist shrine from King Theebaw's Palace at Mandalay.

In the centre of the room is a large **Case Q** containing the model of the position held by the Lucknow Garrison during the Indian Mutiny, 1857.

Wall-Case 28. Persia.—Collection of Persian objects, including a fine mirror inlaid with ivory, faience tiles, inlaid and engraved metal-work, &c.

Wall-Case 13. China and Japan.—Contains a few specimens from these countries—Chinese carvings, models of one-wheel barrow, and irrigating-pumps, also scales, shoes, coins, &c.

Japanese *netsukés* or toggles, carved in wood and ivory, head-rest, daggers, bronzes, models, &c.

Over the door is placed a modern Welsh coracle from River Towey, Carmarthenshire.

Large wall maps are hung above the various countries.

III.—INDUSTRIAL ART ROOM.

Wall-Cases 1—2.—Old English miscellaneous objects, including a "Black Jack" or ale-jug, "bottels" of leather, carriers' bells, and ivory walking-sticks, sundials (one armillary or portable), and various domestic objects, such as fire-lighting appliances (tinder-boxes, blowing machine, tongs, &c.), box- and goffering-irons, pounce-box and watchman's rattle. On the top shelf are busts of Queen Alexandra and the late Princess Alice, by Mary Thornycroft, placed here temporarily, and a fine filter-vase of Turner ware.

Wall-Cases 3—4 contain examples of unclassified **English Pottery**, including specimens of Worcester, Hanley, Jackfield, Leeds, Lambeth and Fulham, Whieldon, Swansea, and other

marbled and lustred wares, and some Liverpool delft tiles. Also early English greybeards or bellarmines, costrels or pilgrim bottles, puzzle jugs, and a 16th Century Venetian wine-glass, and fine English cut-glass goblet.

Wall-Cases 5—6 contain a number of antique objects of iron, such as an Armada treasure-chest, jewel-caskets, puzzle and ordinary locks and keys, stirrups of the 12th—17th Century, horseshoes, knives, &c. Three cross-bows are hung at the back of the case, one with inlaid ornamentation of mother-of-pearl.

Wall-Cases 7—8.—Here are shown an English suit of armour, with engraved breast-plate of the early 16th Century (Mary period), a rifle inlaid with ivory, pistols, a few spurs, and a cast-iron picture panel from Colebrook Dale. Also complete uniform of the late Capt. Palmer of the 17th Leicestershire Regiment, 1862, buried at Stoke Bishop in 1905.

On the top of **Wall-Cases 1—8** are placed two English dog turnspit wheels, and Burmese cannon, muskets, &c.

Floor-Case M.—Cary Batten Collection. German suit of fluted armour of the late 15th Century, four finely-inlaid matchlock guns, a pair of spurs worn by Charles I. at Carisbrooke Castle, a German horse's muzzle, dated 1567, and an interesting iron casket.

Floor-Case N.—Cary Batten Collection. English tilting suit of armour of Elizabethan period, a coat of chain-mail, a fine inlaid crossbow of the early 16th Century, Cingalese knives, daggers, &c.

Floor-Case O.—Cary Batten Collection. English knight's tilting suit of armour of the early 16th Century, rapiers, swords, &c. On a stand is a suit of black armour, early 17th Century.

C-Case 3.—Cary Batten Collection. Rifles, guns, pistols and petronels, of the flint-lock and wheel-lock types, all beautifully inlaid with ivory or mother-of-pearl, and with barrels of steel finely engraved and chased. Also knife-cases and powder-flasks of antler and ivory. Most of the objects mentioned are German, and a few Asiatic.

GUIDE TO MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.

The **Long Case** contains series of reproductions of (1) Medals dating from B.C. 700—100, arranged to show the archaic, transitional, purest, and declining periods of Greek, Phœnician, and Syrian Art; (2) English historical medals ranging from Henry VIII. to George IV.; and (3) medals struck between 1831 and 1901 to the order of the Corporation of London in commemoration of great public events.

C-Cases 11—12 contain productions of the well-known **Elton Pottery**, near Clevedon, the one containing coloured and the other metallic ware. Examples of both in a variety of characteristic forms. Presented by Sir Edmund H. Elton, Bart.

C-Case 8.—**Paul Loan Collection** of modern **Indian Silver Ware**, consisting of bowls, vases, salvers, tea and coffee-pots, &c., and showing types of native decorations in *repoussé* and filigree work.

Floor-Case J.—**Paul Loan Collection** of miscellaneous **Tibetan objects**, such as armlets and charm-boxes, prayer-wheels, temple bells, Buddha images, and silver personal ornaments. On the top shelf specimens of Japanese *cloisonné* enamel and porcelain.

Floor-Case I.—**Paul Loan Collection** of miscellaneous objects from **India and Tibet**, including musical instruments, "hookahs," rosaries, carpenter's tools, games, spectacles, chopsticks, &c. On the top shelf are specimens of metal work from various localities in India, including coffee-pots, betel-boxes, censers, lamps, trays, &c.

At the end of the room will be found two interesting chairs, the one formerly used by Cowper the poet, and the other belonging to Patrick O'Brien, the Irish giant.

On the walls are arranged five trophies of mounted Burmese native weapons, &c., forming portion of the **Raikes Loan Collection**.

IV.—BRISTOL ROOM.

C-Cases 5—6 contain the Trapnell collection of **Bristol Porcelain**, and **C-Case 7** similar miscellaneous exhibits other than those presented by Mr. Alfred Trapnell. The entire

collection is a very representative one, and includes portions of various services, such as the Smyth, the Nelson, the "Chough," and others, pieces of kitchen and biscuit-ware, complete sets of the "Seasons" and the "Continents," and a few specimens of opaque glass. The Bristol works at Castle Green belonged to Richard Champion, and were a continuation of Cookworthy's porcelain manufactory at Plymouth. True porcelain was made in Bristol from 1770 to 1781.

C-Case 9 contains the collection of **Bristol Pottery** which had its origin in the time of Edward I. The most important of the many works which existed in the 18th Century was that of Richard Frank, at Redcliff, which, removing to Temple Back in 1777, turned out a large quantity of filters, jugs, plates, dishes, tiles, &c., of which there are characteristic examples in this case, including some rare specimens decorated by Fifield.

In a small case is shown a finely-ornamented **Vase** in the Dresden style, made by J. G. Hawley at this pottery in 1847, then known as Pountney and Goldney's, and now still carried on at Fishponds.

C-Case 10. Brislington Lustre Ware.—The manufacture of Brislington lustre ware was carried on by Richard Frank at his Brislington works, which closed before the end of the 18th Century. The ware is similar in character to the Hispano-Moresque pottery, of which it was an inferior copy.

C-Case 18. Bristol Delft.—The manufacture of Bristol pottery and delft flourished during the 18th Century. Here are seen some typical examples of delft ware, such as dishes, plates, puzzle-jugs, wall-tiles, &c., decorated with landscapes, &c., in the Dutch and Chinese styles.

C-Case 4. Bristol Cut Glass.—The majority of the examples in this case were cut at Messrs. Wm. and Thos. Powell's at Bath Parade, the glass trade of Bristol in the 18th Century being a very extensive one.

C-Case 13. Bristol and Nailsea Glass.—A complete collection of the different kinds of glass that were turned out at Bristol and Nailsea during the late 18th and early 19th Centuries.

They include the dark green jugs, &c., with white markings, which presumably were made at the Phoenix Glass Works, St. Philip's, and a great variety of coloured flasks, bells, flasks in the shape of bellows, walking sticks, rolling-pins, horns, &c., usually associated with the Nailsea works, which were removed by Messrs. Chance Bros. in 1873 to Birmingham, though the chief product was ordinary crown, sheet, and plate glass, and by no means such fanciful objects as these.

C-Case 14 contains the **Bristol Standard Collection** of Weights and Measures, the former dating from Charles II., and the latter from Henry VII. to Georgian times, two standard yard-measures, and a brass emblematic group, formerly carried in procession by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for Bristol.

Floor-Case L is of a miscellaneous character, and contains many fragments of **pottery and tiles** of the mediæval period, and a fine 14th century pitcher, early English slip-ware, combed pottery, Liverpool and Dutch wall-tiles, and an interesting series of dark green squat wine-bottles bearing stamped inscriptions dating from 1707 to 1784, and a large number of small glass bottles found in Bristol, fire insurance wall-plates, &c.

Floor-Case K.—Watchman's bells, official staves, candle-sticks, formerly belonging to the Guildhall, Council House, &c., pewter plates, keys of the old Bridewell, cannon-balls and stone-mortars discovered in process of excavation, and a unique collection of objects relating to Patrick O'Brien, the Irish giant, who died in Bristol in 1806.

In the Annexe will be seen a collection of **Romano-British remains** from the Brislington Villa, and several pieces of mosaic pavement from there, models of famous ships built in Bristol, including the *Medæa*, 1778, model of Bristol High Cross, &c.

On the walls are hung an extensive collection of local drawings, engravings, etchings, &c., and, in the Annexe, a chronological series of maps and plans relating to the City. (*See special catalogue*).

There are also a number of pikes, cutlasses, flint-lock guns, used during the Bristol riots, official staves, two quarter-boys from Old Christ Church, &c.

The following Local Antiquities in a temporary

ARCHITECTURAL ROOM

IN THE BASEMENT

may be inspected by Visitors on application
to the Superintendent.

Two life-size STONE FIGURES, from the portals of Lawford's Gate, demolished about 1769.

Two life-size STONE FIGURES, from the portals of Newgate, demolished in 1786.

Two carved STONE PINNACLES, from Old Temple Gate.

XIVth Century carved OAK ENTRANCE DOORWAY to Spicer's Hall, Welsh Back, pulled down in 1885.

Four XIVth Century carved STONE CORBELS, from Spicer's Hall, Welsh Back.

XVth Century carved OAK SIGN and BRACKETS, from the "Cat and Wheel Inn," Castle Green.

XVth Century carved and coloured OAK BRACKETS, from the "Fourteen Stars Inn," Counterslip.

XVth Century carved OAK BRACKETS, from Old House (No. 106) in Temple Street, one being dated 1587.

GUARD HOUSE ARCHWAY. Formerly the entrance to the Old Guard House Passage in Wine Street. Over the archway were the initials C.B., and date, 1571.

Two carved OAK BRACKETS, from an Old House (probably 17th Century).

XVIIth Century carved WOODEN DOOR-FRAME, from an Old House in Prince Street. Dated 1633.

Part of STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE, from an Old House in Small Street. Date about 1660.

XVIIth Century carved CHIMNEY-STONE, from the "Cock and Bottle Inn," Castle Green. Dated 1661.

XVIIth Century carved STONE FIRE-PLACE, from an Old House in Jacob Street. Dated 1664.

XVIIth Century carved STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE, from Rupert House, Church Lane, St. Michael's. Dated 1674.

XVIIth Century carved STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE and GRATE, from the "Goat in Armour Inn," Aldersky Lane, Prince Street. Dated 1682.

XVIIth Century carved WOODEN BRACKETS, from the "Coopers' Arms Inn," King Street.

XVIIth Century carved OAK BRACKETS, from an Old House in Mary-le-Port Street.

ARMS of the BREWERS' COMPANY, in plaster, from front of Old House in the Pithay.

Four WALL-PAINTINGS, probably by Antonio Verrio (1639-1707) from an Old Mansion in Queen Square.

XVIIIth Century (early) carved OAK DOOR-HEAD, from an Old House (No. 104) in Temple Street.

XVIIIth Century LEAD RAIN-WATER HEAD, from an Old House (No. 104) in Temple Street.

Two WALL-STONES, inscribed "West Street, 1755" and "St. James' Street" respectively, from Old Houses in St. James's.

ARMS of GENERAL SIR WILLIAM DRAPER (1721-1787), in coloured plaster, from Manilla Hall, Clifton (about 1766).

XVIIIth Century IRON FIRE-GRATE, from Old House in Lady Huntingdon Court, Colston Street.

OLD ENGLISH CHINA.

The Principal Works and Marks.

Exh. Cassid.

BOW.	1730-1775.	 ,  .  .  , 
CHELSEA.	1745-1769.	   ^{In} Red or Gold 
DERBY	1751 *	     
WORCESTER	1751 *	 .  .   . <i>Flight & Barr.</i> (1793)
LIVERPOOL	1755-1841.	  .  LIVERPOOL
WEDGWOOD	1808 *	WEDGWOOD ^{In} Red or Blue (Pottery 1759)
LOWESTOFT	1756-1802.	<i>Lowestoft.</i> (No particular Mark)
PLYMOUTH	1768-1772.	 ,  . (Sign for Jupiter and Tin)
BRISTOL	1770-1781.	  . ^x 1776   +
CAUGHLEY	1772-1814.	 . S SALOPIAN S . c
COALPORT	1720 *	<i>Coalport.</i>  . C Dale
PINXTON	1793-1812.	<i>P</i> . (In Italic) (Derbyshire) <i>Pinaton</i>
MINTON	1798 *	   (Stoke) 1868
SPODE, now COPELAND	1800 *	SPODE  .  COPELAND
NANTGARW	1813-1820.	NANT-GARW (In Red)
SWANSEA	1814-1817.	CAMBRJAN .  SWANSEA 
ROCKINGHAM.	1820-1842.	 ROCKINGHAM <i>Brameld</i> 

R. QUICK,

* Still in Existence.

MEMORANDUM.

Publications of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee.

The following Works by Alderman W. R. BARKER,
Chairman of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee, are on sale
at the Catalogue Counter.

1. The Bristol Museum and Art Gallery: The development of the institution during a hundred and thirty-four years, 1772-1906. Illustrated. Price 6d.
 2. An Illustrated Account of the Remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Brislington, Bristol, 1899, with a list of the objects found, all of which are placed in the Museum. Price 1/-
 3. Descriptive Catalogue of the Chatterton MSS., &c. in the Bristol Room of the Art Gallery. Illustrated. Price 6d.
 4. Ancient Standard Weights and Measures of the City of Bristol. Illustrated. Price 3d.
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Also the following Publications:—

5. Catalogue of the Permanent and Loan Pictures. Price 2d.
6. Catalogue of Permanent Pictures, Maps, &c., exhibited in the Bristol Room of the Art Gallery. Price 1d.
7. Siege of Lucknow, and Guide to Model. Illustrated. Price 6d.
8. Annual Report of the Committee. Illustrated. Price 2d.